IMPEACHMENT.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

Q. Was the crowd a noisy one? A. It was. Q. Were the crowd and the President bandying

Mr. Evarrs—The question is not what was said.
Mr. Evarrs—The question is not what was said.
Mr. Butler—I do not adopt the language of the counsel. I will repeat my question, whether epithets were thrown back and forth between the President and the crowd?
Mr. Evarrs—We object to the question. The question is "what was said." Every one does not know what bandying epithets is.
Mr. Butler (to the witness)—Do you know what bandying epithets is?
Mr. Evarrs—I suppose our objection will be first lisposed of.
Mr. Butler—I beg your pardon.

bandying epithers is?

Mr. Evarts—I suppose our objection will be first disposed of.

Mr. Evarts—I beg your pardon; however, I will withdraw the question. My proposition is this—

Mr. Evarts (interrupting)—There is no objection to your withdrawing the question.

Mr. Evarts (interrupting)—There is no objection to your withdrawing the question.

Mr. Evarts—I only withdraw my question as to the meaning of a word which one of the counsel did not understand. (Laughter.) In Lord George Gordon's case the cries of the crowd were allowed to be pet in evidence; but that question precipitately is not raised, because Tam on the point of showing what was said there by way of interruptions, and whether there were interruptions, and whether there was a crowd, and if the President stopped to throw-back epithets at the crowd.

Mr. Evarts—The questions which we object to were those about the bandying of epithets back and forth between the President and the crowd.

Mr. Evarts—The unstitute in another form. Q. What was said by the crowd to the President, and by the President to the crowd? A. The President was requently interrupted by cheers and hisses and cries from those opposed to him.

Mr. EVILER—Vou have a right to refresh your memory by any memorandum or copy of a memorandum.

Mr. BUTLER—Yes; any copy of a memorandum.

Mr. Evarts—Not by any copy of a memorandum.

Mr. Evarts—We do not regard a newspaper as a memorandum.

Mr. Evarts—Well, we may as well have that

which you know to be a copy made at that time.

Mr. EVTARTS—We do not regard a newspaper as a memorandum.

Mr. BUTLER—Well, we may as well have that settled, because, when a man says "I wrote it down as best I could, and put it in type four hours from that time, and I know at to be correct," I insist that as a rule of law that is a memorandum from which the witness may refresh his recollection.

Mr. EVARTS—This witness is to speak from his recollection if he can. If he cannot he is allowed accordingly to refresh his memory by the memorandum which he made at the time.

Mr. BUTLER—I deny that to be the rule of law. He may refresh his memory by any memorandum which he knows to be correct.

The CHIEF JUSTICE required Mr. Butler to reduce his question to writing.

Mr. BUTLER having reduced the question to writing, put it to the witness in this form:—"I desire you to refresh your recollection from any memorandum made by you at or near the time, and then to state what was said by the crowd to the President to the crowd."

Mr. EVARTS—That question we have objected to.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—The witness has a right to look

Witness—It is a copy of a memorandum made at the time.

The Chief Justice—The witness has a right to look at a paper which he knows to be a true copy of a memorandum made at the time.

Mr. Butter (to witness)—Go on.

Witness commenced reading from the paper.

Mr. Evarts (interrupting)—We understand the ruling of the Chair to be that the witness is allowed to refresh his memory by looking at a memorandum made up at the time, or what is equivalent to it, and thereupon to state from his memory, thus refreshed, what the facts are—that he might state it from his memory, but not read from the memorandum.

Mr. Blutler (to witness)—Read it.

Witness (reading)—The first interruption to the President occurred when he referred to the name of General Grant, and said he knew that a large number of the crowd desired to see General Grant and to hear what he had to say, whereupon there were cheers for General Grant, and the President went on. The next interruption occurred when he spoke of the object of his visit, and alided to the name of Stephen A. Doughas; then there were cheers. The next cases of interruption occurred at the time the President used the language, "I was placed on the ticket (meaning the ticket for the Presidency) with the distinguished citizen, now no more," whereupon there were cries of "IUS a pity," "Too bad," "Cinfortunate." The President proceeded, "Unifortunate." The President proceeded.

tunate."

Q. What was then said by the crowd. A. The President went on to say that it was unfortunate for some that God rules on high.

Mr. Evarts, interropting, said the point made by the learned Manager was this—that in following the examination of this witness he could show that there were interruptions for spaces. That is the whole question as I understand. Now the witness is reading the President's speech, which is not yet in evidence. evidence. Mr. Butler-And, as I understand it, he is not

All. BUTLER—And, as I understand it, he is not reading the President's speech, but giving such portion of it only as to show where the interruptions come in. Now, when we compare the interruptions with the portions of the speech where you took accurate notes you will see why there was time to take portions of it cerbatim.

The CHIEF JUSTICE (to witness)—Look at the memorandum and then testify from memory at present.

present.
Witness—The next interruption that occurred was when the President remarked that if his predecessor had lived—

Mr. Evarre—The question was of the interrup-tions, their duration and their cause.
Mr. Butler—I beg your partion; I put the ques-tion, and there was no objection to it, What duf the President say to the crowd and what did the crowd say to the President? Now I want that. (Laughter.) (To witness)—Go on and answer.
Witness—When this remark was made the crowd

witness—when this remark was made the crowd responded "Never! never!" and gave three cheers for Congress. The President went on to say:—"I came here as I was passing along, and being called on for the purpose of exchanging views!"—The CHEFF JUSTICE (Interrupting)—Mr. Manager, do you understand that the witness is to read the

speech Mr. BUTLERA—No, sir; he is skipping whole paragraphs, and he is only reading where the interruptions come—in. (To witness)—Just use the latter words of the President.

Mr. BUTLER.—No, sir: he is skipping whole paragraphs, and he is only reading where the interruptions come...In. (To witness)—Just use the latter words of the President.

Witness—When the President remarked that he came here for the purpose of ascertaining what was wrong there were cries of "You are," and long continued cries. The President Inquired, later in his speech, "Who could put his dinger off any act of the President deviating from the right?" Whereupon there were cheers and countercries of "New Grieans!" long continued. That cry was repeated after, brecking the sentences of the President into paragraphs. Then there were cries of "Why not hang Jeff Davis?" The President responded, "Why not hang Jeff Davis?" The President responded, "Why not hang Jeff Davis?" The President suld, "Why not you hang him?" The answers were, "Give us an opportunity?" The President then went on 142 ask, "Have you not a court and an Attorney General? Who is the Chief Justice, and who is to sit on his trial?" (Laughter in court.) These were then interruptions by grouns and cheers. He than said.—"Call upon your Congress, that is trying to hycak up our own government." Then there were cries of "Lies" among the crowd. Then there were cries of "Lies" among the crowd. Then there was a totoc—"Don't get so mad." The President said.—"I am not mad." Then there were hisses and two or three more cheers for Congress. After another sufferned of his a voice cried out.—"What about Moses?" when there was laughter in the crowd. The next inherent languared, "will you hear me?" Then there were cries of "Lies" among the crowd. The resident finguared, "will you hear me?" Then the cry was a taken up and continued for some Injustes. All this time there was great confusion, cheers by those apparently opposed to him. The President repeated his question, asking the stread to hear him for his country?" Then ever cries of who was a trustor?" There were cries of who hear him for his country?" to which there were cries for Mr. Seward. The President said he wo

minutes.

Q. In that time would you be able to get up your report? A. I was able to make during the most of them a verbatim report of what the President said.

Re-cross examinating by Mr. Evarrs:

Q. You made a memorandom of the time of these differuptions? A. I did.

Q. of these cries and hisses? A. I did.

Q. Nhile you were doing that you could catch up with the Presidest's speech, could you? (Laughter.)

A. Yes.

A. Yes, have yen not, in each statement you have made of these interruptions, read from the newspapers before your A. I have read from the newspapers; 14-ink that every one of them was in the

the particular part of the report as published which was supplied by the reporter Johnson."

Witness—It is impossible for me to do that at this time.

witness—It is impossible for me to do that at this time.

Mr. Butler.—State whether any special part of it was supplied by him, or whether it was only connected by Johnson's notes. A. The report was made out from my notes and connected by Mr. Johnson's ican not say whether there were any other sentences on Mr. Johnson's notes or not.

Q. State whether long practice in reporting would enable a person by long hand to make out a substantially accurate report.

Mr. EVARTS—Ask, whether this witness can do it. Witness—I have had considerable practice in reporting in that way, and can make out a substantially accurate report.

TESTIMONY OF D. C. M'EWEN.

Daniel C. McEwen sworn and examined by Mr. Butler:—

Q. What is your profession? A. A shorthand re-Q. How long has that been your profession? A. Q. How long has that been your profession? A. About four or five years.
Q. Were you employed in September, 1868, in reporting for any paper? A. I was.
Q. What paper? A. The New York World.
Q. Did you accompany Mr. Johnson and the Presidential party when they went to lay the corner stone of the monument in honor of Mr. Douglas? A. I did.
Q. Where did you join the party? A. At West Point, N. Y.

Coint, N. Y.

Q. How long did you continue with the party?

continued until it arrived at Cincinnation its Q. Did you go professionally as a reporter? A. I

I had.
Q. Were you at Cleveland? A. I was.
Q. Did you make a report of the President's speech at Cleveland from the balcony? A. I did.
Q. How? A. Stenographically.
Q. Have you your notes here? A. I have. (Witness produced them.)
Q. Have you at my request copied them out since you have been here? A. I have.
Q. Is this (handing a paper to the witness) a copy of them? A. It is,
Q. is it an accurate copy from your notes? A. It is.

enclosed in brackets, the parts about which I am uncertain.

Q. When they are not enclosed in brackets how are they? A. They are correct.

Q. Was your report published? A. I cannot say; I took notes of the speech, and knowing the lateness of the hour—eleven o'clock or after—that it was impossible for me to write out a report of the speech and send it to the paper I represented, therefore I went to the telegraph office after the speech was given and dictated some of my notes to other reporters and correspondents, and we made a report which was given to the agent of the Associated Press, Mr. Gobright.

Q. Did the agent of the Associated Press accompany the Presidential party for the purpose? A. Yes.

Q. Was it his business and duty to forward reports of the speeches? A. I suppose I to be.

Q. Did you so deal with him? A. I did.

Q. Have you put down the cheers and interruptions of the crowd, or any portion of them? A. I have put down a portion of them; it was impossible to get all.?

Q. Was there not a great deal of confusion and

Q. Was there not a great deal of confusion and noise there? A. A great deal.
Q. Were there expressions of ill feeling and temper? A. I think there were.
Q. On the part of the crowd? A. Yes, sir.
Q. How on the part of the President? A. I considered that he was a little excited.
Q. Was anything said there to him by the crowd about his keeping his dignity? A. I have not my notes.

notes.
Q. Do you recollect it? A. I do not.
Q. Was there anything said about his not getting mad? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did the crowd caution him about not getting mad? A. The words used were, "Don't get mad,

Mr. Bytans said that that was not a pare of the present inquiry.

Mr. BUTLER remarked, I want to get as much as I can from the memory of this witness and as much as I can from his notes, that, with both together, we may have a perfect transcript of the proceedings. The allegation denies that there was a scaudaious and disgraceful scene, the conditions being that the counsel for the President claim freedom of speech, and we claim decency of speech. We are now trying to show the indecency of the occasion.

dom of speech, and we claim decency of speech. We are now trying to show the indecency of the occasion.

Mr. Evarts—I understand freedom of speech in this country to mean liberty to speak properly and discreetly.

Mr. BUTLER—I regard freedom of speech in this country as the freedom of the private citizen to say anything in a decent manner.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, it is the same thing; and who is to judge of the decency?

Mr. BUTLER—The court, before which a man is tried for breaking the laws.

Mr. Evarts—Did you ever hear of a man being tried for freedom of speech?

Mr. BUTLER—No; but I saw two or three who ought to have been—(laughter)—in the court. To the wifness—I was asking you whether there was considerable excitement in the manner of the President at the time he was cautioned by the crowd not to get mad?

Wifness—I was not standing where I could see the President; Leould not know his manner; I only heard, the tone of his voice.

Q. Judging from what you heard? A. He seemed excited; I do not know what his manner is, from personal acquaintance, when he is angry.

Cross-examined by Mr. Evarrs—

Q. Did you report the whole of the President's speech? A. The hour was late, and I left shortly before he closed. I do not know how long before the close of his speech.

Q. So that your report does not purport to give the whole speech? A. No, sir.

speech. A. The hour was late, and 1 left shortly before he closed. I do not know how long before the close of his speech.

Q. So that your report does not purport to give the whole speech? A. No, sir.

Q. From the time that he commenced until this point at which you left did you report the whole of his speech? A. No, sir. Certain sentences were broken of by the interruptions of the crowd.

Q. But asside from the interruptions did you continue through the whole of the speech to the point at which you make a report of it, word for word, as you supposed? A. Yes, sir, as I understood it.

Q. Ind you make a report of it, word for word, as you supposed? A. Yes, sir, as I understood it.

Q. And did you note, word for word, the interruptions of the assembly? A. I did not. I took the principal exclamations; I could not hear all of them.

Q. And this copy or manuscript which you produced, when did you make it? A. I made that about two weeks since, after I was summoned before the Managers of the Impeachment.

Q. Can you be as accurate or as confident in the transcript taken after the lapse of two years as if it had been made when the speech was delivered? A. I generally find that when a speech is fresh in my mind I write my notes with more readinees than when they become old; but as to the correctness of the report, I think I can make as accurate a transcript of the notes now as I could have done then.

Q. You have nothing to help you when you transcribe after the lapse of time but the mores before you? A. That is all.

Q. And are you not aware that in phonographic

transcribe after the lapse of time but the mores before you? A. That is all.

Q. And are you not aware that in phonographic writing there is often obscurity from the haste and brevity of the notations? A. There sometimes is,

Redirect examination by Mr. BUTLER:—
Q. The counsel on the other side asked the politics of the Cleveland Leader. May I ask the politics of the New York World? A. I have always understood them to be democratic.

stood them to be democratic.

TESTIMONY OF E. B. STARK.

Edwin B. Stark sworn and examined by Mr. Ect-Q. What is your profession? A. I practice law now. now.

Q. What was your profession! A. I practice law an editor in Cleveland. I was formerly a short was writer, and I do not.

Q. what was your profession in 1866? A. I was an editor in Cleveland. I was formerly a short hand writer, and I do more or less of it now.

Q. Did you report the speech of Andrew Johnson. President of the United States, from the baicony of the Cleveland Hotel, on the night of the 3d of September, 1866? A. Yes.

Q. For what paper? A. The Cleveland Herald.

Q. Did you take shorthand notes of it? A. Yes; I did. Q. Was it written out by you and published? A.

Q. Was 4t published as written out by you? A. It was.

Q. Have you your shorthand notes? A. I have not.
Q. Are they in existence? A. I suppose not. I path no attention to them, but I suppose they were thrown in the waste basket.
Q. Die you over compare the speech printed in the Herata either with your notes or with the manuscript that night; I compared the printed slips with the copy taken from my original notes.
Q. How did it compare? A. It was the same.
Q. Was it sups of the paper that was published next day? A. They were just the same, with such typographical corrections as were made then.
Q. Have you a copy of the paper? A. I have.
(Witness produced it.)
Q. Can you now state whether this is a substantially accurate report in this paper of what Andrew Johnson said? A. Yes, sir, it is generally; there are some portions of it cut down, and I can point out just where these places are.
Q. By being cut down you mean the substance given instead of the words? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Does it appear in the report what part is substantially reported and what part is veroatim? A. Not te any person but myself.
Mr. BUTLER.—I will for the present confine myself.
Mr. BUTLER.—I will for the present confine myself to such portions as are in the article. If my learned friends wish you to go over the rest they will ask you.
Witness (commencing)—A little before where the

terruptions and various remarks were made, of which I have noted one, because it was the only one that Mr. Johnson paid any attention to; that was, a voice, "Hang Jeff Davis!" The President said, "Hang Jeff Davis!" There were then some applause and interruptions, and he repeated, "Why don't you?" There were then some applause and interruptions, and the President went on, "Have you not the courts, have you not got the Attorney General? Who is your Chief Justice, who has refused to sit at the trial?" There were then some interruptions and applause, and he said, "I am not the prosecuting attorney; I am not the jury; but I will tell you what I did do—I called on your Congress, which is trying to break up the government." At that point there were interruptions and confusion, and there may have been words uttered there by the President which I did not hear, but I think not. Then the President went on to say, "But let the prejudices pass."

Mr. BUTLER—Go to the conclusion where you reported that accurately. A. Commencing a little before where the specification commences he says:—"in bidding you farewel here to-night I would ask you, with all the pains that Congress has taken to calumniate and malign me, what has Congress done? Has it done anything to restore the Union of the States? But, on the contrary, has it not done 'everything to prevent it? And because I stand now as I did when the rebellion commenced, I have been denounced as a traitor. My countrymen, here to-night, who has suffered more than I? Who has ran greater risks than I? Who borne more than I? But Congress has undertaken to poison the minds of the American people and create a feeling against me." So far were Mr. Johnson's words, I have completed the sentence here in this fashion, "in consequence of the manner in which I have distributed the public patronage." Those were not Mr. Johnson's words, which he gave just at that point for the maligning.

Mr. Evarrs (to Mr. Butler)—Do you propose to put them still in?

Mr. Evarrs (to Mr. Butler)—Do you propose t

Ows:—
Q. What is the date of that newspaper you have?
A. September 4, 1866.
Q. Did you make a stenographic report of the whole of the President's speech? A. I did, with one exception.

A. It was a part of the speech in which he speech in which he speech about the Freedmen's Bureau. It was in the latter part of the speech; somewhat into the details of figures which I omitted take down.

Q. Did you write down your notes in full? A. No, sir.

somewhat into the details of figures which I omitted to take down.

Q. Did you write down your notes in full? A. No, sir.

Q. And you have not now either the notes or any transcript of them? A. Only this and a newspaper.

Q. Did you prepare for the newspapers the report that was published? A. I did.

Q. And you prepared it on the plan of some part rerbatin and some part condensation and the motive? A. I had no definite rule; but I can give the reason why I left out a part of what was said about the Freedmen's Bureau.

Mr. Evarts—That is not condensed at all? A. Yes, sir; a part of it was not taken, and what I did take of it I did somewhat condense.

Q. What was your rule in relation to what you put be batim into the report and what you condensed? How did you determine what part you would give one way and what part another? A. Perhaps I was influenced somewhat by what I considered would be a little more spicy or entertaining to the public.

Q. In which interest? In the interest of the President or his opponents? A. I do not know that.

Q. On which side were you? A. I was opposed to the President.

Q. But you do not know where you thought the interest was when you selected the spicy part? A. I was very careful in all those parts where there was considerable excitement and interest in the crowd to take down carefully what the President said.

Q. The part in which the crowd was most interested you took down carefully. A. Yes,

Q. And the part in which the crowd was most interested you took down carefully. A. Yes,

Q. And the part in which the crowd was most interested you took down carefully. A. No, sir; I think M is not the case in those particular parts which I condensed; I did so by the use in some parts of my own words.

Q. Was not your rule of condensation partly when you got tired of writing out? A. No, sir; I think M is not the case in those particular parts which I condensed; I did so by the use in some parts of the speech, so as to be ready to go to press? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. EVILEE.—What were the politics o

r. BUTLER aid the proposed to oner the Leader's ort of Mr. Johnson's speech as sworn to by Mr. Johnson's speech as sworn to be speech as sworn to by Mr. Johnson's speech as sworn to be speech as sworn to be spe

directed by circumstances. The same objection may be made to this second Herald report.

Mr. Buyler said—I do not propose to argue the question. But if we were trying any other case for substantive words would not this be sufficient proof? I do not propose to withdraw the other report of Mr. McEwen. I propose to put it in subject to be read and commented upon by the gentlemen on the other side. I propose to put the other report in also, so that we can have all the reports. The Post office report, the republican report and the democratic report. My natural leaning would lead me to this particular report as the one on which I mean to rely, because it is swofn to by the party as having been written down by thinself, published by himself and corrected by himself, and I am surprised at this objection.

Mr Evarts—Nothing can better manifest the soundness of the objection than the statement of the Managers. He selected by preference a report made by and through the agency of political hostility, and on a plan of condensation a method of condensing another man's notes instead of a sworn report by a phonographer who took every word, who brings fils original notes and a transcript of them, and swears to their accuracy; and here deliberately in the face of this testimony as to what was said then, authentically taken, and anthentically proved, and brought into court to be veriged, the honorable Manager proposes to present as a speech notes made and published on the motive, and with the feetings, and under the influence, and in the method which has been stated. We object to it as evidence of the words spoken.

Mr. Retler—If, Mr. President and Senators, I have not lived too long to be astonished at anything, I should be surprised at the tone in which this proposition is put. Do I keep back from these gentlemen anybody's report; Bo I not give them all the report—everything I can lay my hands on? An I obliged to go into the enemy's camp? Shalt i not use the reports of my friends and not those of my remake when I give them the

Mr. Evarrs—Discredit is now thrown on the most authentic report, first, by the observation that it omits a pair of the speech, and, second, by a suggestion that it is but democracic authority. Now there you have it, fairly and squarely. It is not on the accuracy of the phonographers nor on the honesty of the phonographers nor on the color of the mind through which the President's speech is to be run and by geogratically and the speech of the run and by geogratically and the speech of the run and by geogratically and the speech is to be run and by geogratically and the speech is condensation of Mr. Henderson's first original notes, then a condensation from these nates into the space which the newspapers would give, and confessedly on the principle of selection which the learned Managers have adopted in preferring what they consider a friendly report. Now, Mr. Chief Justice and senators. I have read neither of these reports I did not know before that the question of the guthenticity of a stenographic report depended upon the pointical opinion of the stenographer, We submit that there is no such evidence, no living winness who from memory can report the President's speech. There is no such authentication of notes in any case but Mr. McEwen's which makes the public speech. Mr. Butleen—I shall not debate the matter farther

pers; I wink that every one of them was in the newspapers.

Q. Wichon that newspaper do you recollect any of these interruptions? A. I do, an of them. I should not have been able to give them without the aid of the number of the number of these interruptions on your noges? A. I es, of all that the crowd said.

Q. You make a report of these interruptions on your noges? A. I es, of all that the crowd said.

Q. You make a report of these interruptions on your noges? A. I es, of all that the crowd said.

Q. You make not only the president of the interruptions of all that if was able to catch.

Q. You make not only the president of the interruptions of the content and put down, and yet you say you were able to catch.

port, and when we offer all the reports, then he says, "You must take a given one." To that we answer, we take the one which has the full speech. And now, to test the question, if the gentlemen will agree not to object to Mr. McEwen's report, because it is not a report of the whole speech, I will take that

that.

Mr. EVARTS—We will not make that objection.

Mr. BUTLER—We want it fully understood that we put in Mr. McElben's report of the speech as the standard report, and we put in the other two, so that if the President comes with witnesses to deny the accuracy of the report, then we shall have the additional authentication of the other two reports.

Mr. EVARTS—Whe learned Manager is familiar enough with the course of trials to know that it is time enough for him to bring in additional proof to contradict proof of ours when we make it.

Mr. BUTLER—Will you allow this report to be made? Do you make any objection?

Mr. EVARTS—We object to the two copies from newspapers.

Mr. BUTLER—Very well. Lasted that that guestion.

newspapers.

Mr. BUTLER—Very well. I asked that that question should be decided. I want all to go in, and I offer

newspapers.

Mr. BUTLER.—Very well. I asked that that question should be decided. I want all to go in, and I offer the whole three at once.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said he could not put the question on all three at once.

Mr. BUTLER.—Then I will first offer the Leader's report.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—The Managers offer the report made in the Leader newspaper as evidence in this case. It appears from the statement of the witness that the report was not made by him, but was made by him with the assistance of another person, whose notes are not produced, and who is not produced himself as a witness. The Chief Justice thinks that that paper is inadmissible.

The yeas and mays were demanded upon the question as to the admissibility of the report in the Cleveland Leader. The vote was taken and resulted yeas 35; nays 11, as follows:—

YEAS—Senators Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conking, Connees, Corbett, Gragin, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Fesseuden, Frelinghuysen, Menderson, Howard, Johnson, Morgan, Morrill of Me., Mogrill of Vt., Morton, Mye, Patterson of M. H., Fomeroy, Ramsuy, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Sheward, Sunner, Thayer, Tipton, Van Winkle, Wiley and Williams—SS.

NAYS—Senators Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fowler, Hendricks, Howe, McCreery, Patterson of Tenn., Trumbull and Vickurs—II.

So the report was admitted as evidence.

Mr. BUTLER.—I now offer the report prepared by

nd Vickers—II.

So the report was admitted as evidence.

Mr. Butler—I now offer the report prepared by Mr. BUTLER—I now offer the report prepared by Mr. McEwen.
Mr. EVARTS—We make additional objection.
Mr. BUTLER—We how offer the report in the Cieveland Herald. Is there objection to that?
Mr. EVARTS—It is on the same principle.
Mr. BUTLER was proceeding with the reports, when it was agreed that they should all be considered as read.

On motion of Senator EDMUNDS the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, adjourned till to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

The Senate in Legislative Session

On motion of Senator EDMUNDS the Senate, suting as a Court of Impeachment, adjourned till to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

The Chair was vacated by the Chief Instice, and was immediately resumed by the President pro tem. Mr. Anthony moved to take up the resolution offered by him several days ago, namely, that the presiding officer be authorized to admit to a seat on the floor the reporter for the New York Associated Press during the trial of the impeachment.

Mr. FERRY moved that the Senate adjourn, but the motion was lost on a division by a large majority.

Mr. FERRY—I moved to adjourn because I am exceedingly opposed to the order proposed to be adopted. I do not think the Senate ought to grant the permission to the reporter of the Associated Press. The Associated Press- is represented by reporters in other legislative and deliberative bodies hesides Congress, and the reports of the Associated Press from many other deliberative bodies have been and are systamatically libels upon the principles, the policy and the conduct of the friends of the majority in this body. The acents of the Associated Press, reporting the deliberations of the Constitutional Conventions now sitting, and heretofore sitting, it many of the States have systematically libeled those conventions and their members, and unless those who have the control of that institution can prevent or will prevent such reports as have enamated from those agents. I think we ought not, in justice to ourselves and the principles and policy we profess, to permit a reporter of the press on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. Conkling sald he was somewhat surprised at the statement, but was still more surprised by their applications. This was not a question of favoritism to the Associated Press, the constituents were compelled to rely upon its reporter of their preventers of the prevent was thin more surprised by their applications. This was not a question of favoritism to the Associated Press, the constituents whether better or worse, for information from day to day touc

Mr. Butler said he proposed to oner the Leader's report of Mr. Johnson's speech as sworn to by Mr. Henderson.

Mr. Evarrs—That we object to. The grounds of the observation of the Chief Justice and of the Senators, and are greatly enhanced when we find that the characters are in possession of the original notes of the shorthand writer of the whole speech and sworn to by him. We submit that the substitution for that evidence of the whole speech it has authorition that the substitution for that evidence of the whole speech it has authorition to the trust principles of justice of evidence. He has not testified to by him, is gainst the first principles of justice of evidence. He has not testified now much of the report is his and how much of its Johnson's besides it is for the great part a condensed statement directed by circumstances. The same objection may be made to this second Henald propose. The same objection may be made to this second them to this second with the other report in also, so that we can have all the reports in also, so that we can have all the reports of the propose to put the other report in also, so that we can have all the reports. The Post office report, the republicant report and the semontant report. My natural leaning wound lead in this objection.

Mr. EVARTS—Nothing can better manifest the Managers, He selected by preference a report made managers file selected by preference a report made managers. He selected by preference a report made managers file selected by preference a report made managers. He selected by preference a report made managers, and would the edition, and through the appears in the city of New and through the appears of both parties are reported that his second the selected by preference a report made managers, He selected by preference a report made managers, He selected by preference a report made managers. He selected by preference a report made managers, if a seven papeers in the city of New and through the propose in the city of New and through the propose in the ci

corporation that prevented ethers from coming in except on certain conditions.

Mr. Perry said the Associated Press was composed merely of seven papers in the city of New York.

Mr. Anthony thought perhaps he could answer the question better than the Senator, having had some experience in such matters. The Associated Press comprises all the principal daily papers in New York, and taking the news from all parts of the world sold it to the newepapers in every part of the country.

Press comprises all the principal daily papers in New York, and taking the news from all parts of the world sold it to the newepapers in every part of the country.

Mr. Conkling asked how it was sold.

Mr. Anthony did not know, but said he thought no paper in the country that desired to take the news of the Associated Press, was refused.

Mr. Joinson—They pay for it.

Mr. Ferry inquired if the Senator did not know that they had refused some daily papers?

Mr. Anthony believed they had thought it very wrong, but did not desire to go into questions of that kind. He called attention to the fact that there are local associations in the country that have the same restrictions as the New York Associated Press had—namely, that so papers shall come into the Associated Press without the consent of those already in: but that association sold its news to the press of the whole country.

Mr. Haisen suggested postponing the further consideration of the matter for the purpose of taking up the resolution in regard to the ticket system.

Mr. Haisencks thought there should be no difference of opinion about such a question, when every senator knew that the whole country depended for the report of this trial upon the Associated Press. He heard the objection raised by the Sanstor from Consection (Mr. Ferry) that the democrate had control of this association for the drist time. He had supposed that it was controlled by the opposite party to a great extent. He knew that he had been made to appear very stupid in some of his remarks at one time. That, however, he cared nothing about. The great low york journals were giving full reports of this trial, and they were not confined to New York, but were circulated all over the country, and those reports were read by the mass of the people, either from those papers or from others that copied from them. He therefore thought it was a very important matter to have these reports correct, and he would vote for the resolution.

Mr. Doolittle said his sense of dignity was not more offended by the

Mr. Conness moved to adjourn.

Crice of "No. No."

The motion was lost in a division by 17 to 16.

Mr. Conness called the yeas and nays.

Mr. Thaver raised the point of order that the yeas and nays could not be demanded after the decision had been rendered.

The Chair, however, directed the call, which resulted yeas 19, nays 20.

Mr. Edmusne had no fault to find with the associated press. It had done him more justice, doubtless, than he was entitled to. He would vote against, the resolution works, and privilege to one institution which was denied to its equally worthy neighbors.

Mr. Trumbull suggested that some other business be taken up, it being manifest that the Senator from Connections and others were stremously opposed to it.

Mr. Sumber—No. no.
Mr. Sherman moved that the Senate adjourn until
to-morrow, at eleven o'clock, which was agreed to—
yeas 29, pays 19.

Near Harredsburg, Morroe county, Indi, on Saturday, a farmer named Samuel Strain was found dead. He went the day before to the house of a neighbor, Jounes Dancan, living half a table from his place, and horrowed a rule, stacing that he was going out to hast squircels. When told by Mr. Duncan that there was but one ball run, he said that was sufficient and left the house. A short time after Mr. Duncan learn the r. port of a gun, and suspecting something wrong, instituted a search. The body was found fare that diets in a thicket. No cause is assigned for the continuous of the case accept insmitty.

MISCELLANEOUS WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1868.

The House met at twelve o'clock. There were very few members present and several others ob-tained leave of absence. The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the New York Post Office, Also a communication from General Schofield relative to the expenses of elections in the First on Appropriations. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Washburne (lliinois), chairman, and proceeded in the usual order to the Senate Chamber to attend the impeachment trial, with the understanding that no business would be done on reassembling.

Report on the New Post Office and Court House in New York.

In answer to a resolution introduced in the House of Representatives March 6 by Mr. Van Wyck, the Secretary of the Treasury forwarded the report of Mr. Mullet, supervising architect of the Treasury Department, as to the estimated cost, plans and material of the proposed post office and court house in New York city, which was presented to-day. Mr. Mullet doubts the propriety of occupying the whole lot with the building, as the city might in the rear cut off all egress; that the building is proposed larger even than the prospective wants of the city, giving 188 superficial feet to each employé, whereas the most now used is in the Chicago office, 75 feet each. Second, the driveway is objectionable for the receiving and delivering of mails, losing much the receiving and delivering of malis, losing much room at a great expense, excluding light and air from the rear of the building. Third, that there is an excessive use of iron; carpenter work and lumber will be only three per cent of the estimated cost. The interior finish of iron, while three times the exadvantage. Fourth, the mode of ventilation is defective. The commissioners' estimate of the cost is \$8,642,930. Mr. Mullet says, with proper alterations in the plan and built of marble, the cost should be \$2,495,212, while the same plan in granite would cost

Escape of a State Prisoner.

Private intelligence from Port Jefferson, Dry
Tortugas, stated that the notorious Colonel Greenfeldt has escaped from his prison, and left in company with some soldiers for unknown parts,] It will be remembered that Greenfeldt, who was formerly an officer in the British army, participated in the late war as a colone in the Confederate service, and was sentenced to imprisonment for life, on conviction of conspiring with others to burn the cities of Chicago and Buffalo' and effect the release of the rebei prisoners confined at Camp Douglas, Chicago. Greenfeldt is connected with an influential family in England, and Lord Stanley in 1864-5 exerted himself to secure his release, but the guilt of Greenfeldt was so apparent that his efforts were un-

availing.

Nominations by the President. The President to-day sent the following nomina-

tions to the Senate:

Hedgeman Slack, to be Marshal of the District of West Virginia.

William S. Willis, of New Jersey, to be Assistant Surgeon in the navy.

John Ayers and Nicholas Quintard to be Agents of Indiana in New Mexico.

A. K. Osborne to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth district of Wisconsin.

William Murphy to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth district of Kentucky.

The Public Debt Statement.

The public debt statement will be issued to-morrow, and as was stated in these despatches a few days since, will show a slight increase of the public

The Department Clerks and the Connecticut

Election.
A large number of leaves of absence are being ranted in the several departments to clerks who claim a residence in Connecticut, to allow them to go home and vote. It is thought that almost all of the government employés from that State will endeavor to cast their votes in the coming election. Reduction of the Clerical Force of the Trea-

The process of reducing the clerical force of the Treasury Department is now going on. About a dozen female clerks and copyists were discharged a day or two ago, and many more have been notified that they will be discharged. The report that other female clerks are being appointed is a mistake. No appointments of any kind are being made.

The Case of Samuel Strong.

Several days ago Samuel Strong, a civilian, was arrested under a warrant issued by Chief Justice Cartter, in pursuance of a requisition of Major General Schofield, the latter asserting that it appeared that Strong stood charged with crime committed in Richmond. It will be recollected that Judge Fisher discharged Strong a short time ago, not recognizing Governor Pierpoint as the Executive of Virginia, nor Virginia as a State in the Union. Chief Justice Cariter to-day, in delivering a lengthy opinion in the case, confined himself to the question as to whether Strong was a refugee from the inrisdiction of Virginia, and spoke of the requisition of Major General Schofield as being from the executive authority of that State. He concluded by discharging Strong, on the ground that the evidence furnished did not clearly and sufficiently show that Strong was a fugitive from justice in the sense of the constitution of the United States. The District Attorney said that he desired to have this important question thoroughly examined, and therefore gave notice that e should procure new regulations for Mr. Strong, with a copy of the indictment found against him in Virginia, and addavits from persons in that State, to show that the accessed is a fugitive from justice. The counsel for Strong said that he would be prepared to meet the case.

Dissolution of the Philadelphia Internal Rev-The Philadelphia Internal Revenue Board, com posed of the District Attorney, Surveyor of the Port,

Postmaster, Director of the Mint and Assistant Treasurer of the United States, has been dissolved at the request of its members, and the duties which have been performed by them have been remitted to the collectors and assessors of the various districts. Decisions in Cuses of Soldiers' Bounty and Ar-

The following decisions on cases where bounty and arrears of pay were claimed have just been made by the Second Comproller of the Treasury;—
In the case of certain foreigners who came to the United States leaving wives in Europe not heard from for years, remarked here, entered the army and were killed, their American families alone are recognized as entitled to receive the arrears of pay and bounty; since it would be impossible to investigate every foreign case presented, as it must be in the first instance, on expante evidence, so as to make sure that sraud had not been practiced, where the facilities for fraud were so numerous and difficult of detection. A colored solder died in the military service of the United States, leaving no wife, called, mother, or brother, but a sister, who was the claimant for additional bounty under the law of July 28, 1866. The mother had never been married, and had been a slave. The Second Comproller held that the rule of the common law does not apply; that, as the statute providing for the descent of bounty makes no discrimination between the whole and the half blood or the legitimate and illegitimate contains the right of the their timate, the accounting officers are precluded sfrom discriminating against the right of the their timate. made by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury :timate, the accounting officers are precluded from discriminating against the right of the liegitimate children to be regarded as heirs of one another in respect of bounty.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, April 3—5 P.
M.—Consols closed at 93 a 934 for money and account. United States five-twenties, 7234; Ellinois Central, 21 %; Eric Railway shares, 49 %.

PRANKFORT ROURSE.—PHANKFORT, April 3.—Evening.—United States bonds closed firm at 75 %.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANFWERF, April 3.—Petroleum closed weaker at 45 francs 75 centimes for standard white.

Liverpool. Corron Market.—Liverpool., April 3.—5 P. M.—The cotton market has been very active throughout the day and closed strong and budyant at a decided advance. The following are the authorized quotations:—Medding uphands, to port, 12d. a 124d.; middling upiands, to arrive, 124d. a 124d.; middling upiands, to arrive, 124d. a 124d.; middling orleans, 125d. a 124d. The sales of the day foot up 20,000 bales. The market has been very active and the sales during the week just closed have reached the almost unprecedented figure of 163,000 bales. The advance in prices has been marked, and the quotations are at least 13d. per th. higher on American descriptions than at the close of last week. There has been an active demand for export, and of the above sales 40,000 bales were taken for this purpose, against only 11,000 fast week. The amount taken for specialation was demand of inst week. There has been an active demand for export, and of the above sales 49,000 bales were taken for this purpose, against only 11,000 fast week. The amount taken for speculation was 14,000 bales, leaving about 100,000 for local consumption. The very heavy sales have materially reduced the stock on hand, not only of American but of all descriptions. According to the best estimates the

can fine.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, April 3-5 P. M.—Sugar, 25s. 6d. per cwt. for No. 12 Butch standard. Rosin, 6s. 9d. per cwt. for common North Carolina, and 12s. for medium. Tarpentine. 3ss. 6d. per cwt. Tallow, 44s. 9d. per cwt. Linseed ofl, £2s per ton. Refined petroleum, is. 3d. per gallon; spirit petroleum, is. per gallon. Linseed cakes, £10 16s. per ton for thin oblong, for feeding.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RESTORER OF A DERANGED STOMACH TO ITS A RESTORER OF A DESIGNATION AND HEALTHY FUNCTIONS IS HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT. IT GIVES A HEALTHY APPETITE AND REGULAR DIGESTION, NEUTRALIZES ALL UNDUE ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, CURES NAUSEA AND MORBID TASTE, AND FITS THE STOMACH FOR THE DIGESTION OF THE HEARTIEST DIET. THE FOLLOWING LETTER, RECEIVED LATELY WITH MANY OTHERS, WILL PROVE IT:-

New York, March 31, 1868.

DEAR MR. HOFF:-Please send one dozen of your Malt Extract, with bill. It is for my son, who is something of a consumptive. Your

Mait Extract has rendered excellent service to one of or Mrs. BERNHARD, 613 Sixth street, New York

HOFF'S Depot, 542 Broadway.

Springer, 188 Broome street, or inhammory, the could not lift his hand to his head, and was confined to his bed during three months.

The Life Baisam has been tested by the public during eighteen years, and these are two cases out of an bundred thousand which it has cured.

It is a certain curative for Fistula in all curable cases.

Principal depol 246 Grand street.

Sold by druggists; "1 per wolle, or six for \$5.

AMERICAN POPULAR" MEN'S FURNISHING AND A Hat Establishment, now opened at the old stand of VAIL, THE HATTER, 141 Fulton street, where "a new order of things" in the Hat and Men's Furnishing Trade can be seen and felt-in such an unmistakable manner as to leave no doubt as to results. Very best "New York Mills" Shirts, \$2.56; "Wammulta," \$2.40; "Lonsdale," \$2. splendid Shirts, \$1.76 to thing like them ever seen at the price); good Ordinary Shirts, \$1.71 (1); excellent Linen Collars, 2 certain, Nowelles in Scarfs, Bows, Gloves, 4c.; an immense variety at prices which can be seen to where else. Hais in endless variety lower than anywhere else. The cheapest best Hats and the best cheap Hats. VAIL'S annivalled Silk and tossamer Hats reduced.

A HOUSEHOLD WORD.

A HOUSEHOLD WORD. Now is the time to purchase Refrigerators, Chinn, Glass Ware, Cutlery and Kitchen Utensits, and the place to get them best and cheapest is at E. D. BASSFORD'S corner stores, Cooper Institute, New York

A TTENTION, SOUTHERN, WESTERN MILLINERS AND others.—Peckham's Hair Bazaar, 251 Grand street, near Bowery, N. Y. The cheapest house in the city for Human thair or Mohair Goods. Braids \$4 59 per dozen; Chignons \$6 50 per dozen.

A STHMA SPECIFIC.—DATURA TATULA GIVES IN stant relief. Tins, 2s, 6d., 5s, and 10s, Chara and Cigarettes, boxes, 5s., 8s. and 5s. SAVORY & MOORE, Chemists to the Queen, New Bond street, London. A.—CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED IN
J. GLUTE, Broker.
176 Broadway and 153 Fulton.
A BSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN NEW
York and States where desertion, drunkenness, &c., are
sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained; advice free. M. HOWLS, attorney, &c., 78 Nassau ss.

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN New York, also from States where non-support, drunk-enness or describe is sufficient cause. No publicity; no fees in advance; advice free.

Counsellor-at-law, 26i Broadway.

A -OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE KENTUCKY

A — OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE KENTUCK

State loatery:

EINTUCKY STATE EXTRA—CLASS 259, APRIL 3, 1-63,
51, 4, 65, 7, 69, 26, 33, 22, 51, 87, 67, 19.

15, 4, 65, 7, 69, 26, 33, 22, 51, 87, 67, 19.

12, 25, 15, 29, 53, 50, 2, 5, 75, 90, 61.

Official Drawings of the Pattural Lottery of Kentucky.

EXTRA—CLASS 311, APRIL 3, 1888.

26, 22, 30, 54, 6, 70, 7, 4, 31, 14, 61, 10.

CLASS 312, APRIL 3, 1888.

20, 65, 47, 67, 29, 5, 74, 56, 69, 25, 44.

WOOD, COLTON & CO., Managera.

For circulars, &c., in the above Lotteries address

MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,

Covington, Ky

BUIST'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS and you will D far because reliable." Plant them once and yo plant them always. Send for Bultz Garden Manu Almanac for loss and Gardeners' Frice Current of mailed free. We deliver all orders in New York freight Address Robert Bultz, Jr., Seed Grower, Philadelphia. REAUTIFUL GILT GRANT CAMPAIGN BADGES, D which for neatness and cheapness cannot be excelled. Agents make from \$15 to \$25 per day; profits 300 per cent. Scad 25 cents for samples and circular to BLOOD & CO., 325 Wharton street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CORNS, BUNIONS, ENLARGED JOINTS AND ALL

FOR SALE A SODA AND MINERAL WATER MAR ble Fountain, all complete; will be sold cheap. Appl at drug store, 23 Chambers street, corner of Centre. CREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERED DAILY IN Treas, Coffees, Sugars, Mackerel, Molasses, Flour, and all kinds of Groceries and Provisions at 260 and 262 Greenwich street, corner Murray, New York, THOMAS B. AGNEW. NORTON'S WORCESTERSHIRE

JOCKEY CLUB SAUCE.

A delicious condiment for meats, fish, name, salads, &c. Sold by greers. Hotels supplied by the gallon. NORTON & ANDREWS, Proprietors, 546 Greenwich st. OWING TO INDISPOSITION MISS BARTON WILL NOT speak at Steinway Hall this evening, as advertised. DECKHAM'S HAIR BAZAARS. GREAT DEPOTS FOR A sale of Human Hair Goods. Beautiful Braids \$5; eb-gant Chignons \$5. Call and see. 221 Grand street, near Bowery, New York, and corner Fourth and South Ninth, Williamsburg.

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS EXPATIATING ON THE merits of HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. Remarks from-

CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER. Elbert S. Porter, editor; Charles Van Wyck, publisher. Issue dated New York, February 27, 1868.

What a blessing it may prove to the readers of the "Acrial Tale," the Lost Image. The moral and physical maniness, which is lost through popular vices, can easily be found by the use of this Panacea, taken in connection with Rose

THE EVANGELIE J. G. Craighead and H. M. Field, editors.

March 30, 1868. Observing an editorial in the Intelligencer of above date, the says :- Take no more balsam, mercury, or unpleasant medieines for unpleasant and dangerous diseases, the results of

vice grown weak through excess, &c. THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURALIST. Orange Judd & Co., Proprietors. See April number.

They having seen my advertisement, are fully acquainted with its uses and merits.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. A full description of its marvellous powers, and careful diagnosts of the state of those who are supposed to need it, finds its best supporters in the publishers of the CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER,

THE EVANGELIST and

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURALIST. The editorials in the above papers were entirely unselicited by me, in fact, I have no personal acquaintance with any of their publishers, and sufferers will do well to call on them before purchasing, in order to obtain fuller information.

Il T. H. LMHOLD, 504 Brondway. Druggists upwards of eighteen years, and manufacturers.

of Helmbold's Genuine Preparations